

WASHINGTON, D.C., 20460

APR - 4 2018

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Shaheen:

Thank you for the letter of October 27, 2017, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding consideration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) under the TSCA framework rules.

In your letter, you referenced the PFAS (which includes PFOA and PFOS) contamination at the former Pease Air Force Base. EPA took strong and swift action at Pease. Where PFOA and PFOS have been detected in drinking water, EPA has not hesitated to use its authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act to address imminent and substantial endangerment to public health. EPA is also using its authority under CERCLA to investigate historical releases of PFOA and PFOS at Superfund sites.

The releases of PFAS can be the result of the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams, metal plating operations and facilities manufacturing or using PFAS. Other potential sources are being examined. EPA will continue to aggressively address current or potential future public health threats posed by PFOA and PFOS releases.

Regarding your concern with the risk evaluation of PFAS chemicals that are no longer manufactured or distributed. EPA believes TSCA is best suited to address ongoing or prospective manufacturing, processing, or distribution of chemicals.

As to evaluation of PFAS chemicals still being manufactured, processed, or distributed, TSCA, as amended, established a multi-step process for risk evaluations beginning with prioritization. The EPA promulgated a rulemaking codifying the TSCA chemical prioritization process on June 22, 2017, and is now engaged in public dialogue on how to identify chemicals as candidates for prioritization. In order to meet the statutory timeframes and rigorous scientific standards of the risk evaluation process, the EPA attempts to address data needs before initiating prioritization. It is likely that the EPA will need additional information on many of the large number of PFASs on the TSCA chemical inventory as part of any consideration of them as candidates for TSCA prioritization. To help obtain this additional information, the EPA is implementing a toxicity testing strategy for PFAS that will identify specific PFAS that may be priority candidates for toxicity studies.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Sven-Erik Kaiser in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Kaiser. Sven-Erik@epa.gov or (202) 566-2753.

Sincerely.

Charlotte Bertrand

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

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OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Honorable Margaret Wood Hassan United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hassan:

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Sincerely, Charlotte Bertraid

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Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR - 4 7018

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Honorable Carol Shea-Porter United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Congresswoman Shea-Porter:

Thank you for the letter of October 27, 2017, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding consideration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) under the TSCA framework rules.

In your letter, you referenced the PFAS (which includes PFOA and PFOS) contamination at the former Pease Air Force Base. EPA took strong and swift action at Pease. Where PFOA and PFOS have been detected in drinking water, EPA has not hesitated to use its authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act to address imminent and substantial endangerment to public health. EPA is also using its authority under CERCLA to investigate historical releases of PFOA and PFOS at Superfund sites.

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OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Honorable Ann McLane Kuster U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Kuster:

Thank you for the letter of October 27, 2017, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding consideration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) under the TSCA framework rules.

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